

Llandaff & Dinas Powis

Rural District Council.



# Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR 1914

BY

**RICHARD PRICHARD, M.D., D.P.H.,**

*Medical Officer of Health.*



CARDIFF :

JAMES WOOD AND SON, BUTE DOCKS.



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TO THE

**Chairman and Members**

OF THE

**Llandaff and Dinas Powis Rural  
District Council.**

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GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Twenty-eighth Annual Report, being that for the year 1914.

It complies, as far as possible, with requirements of the Local Government Board, as set forth in the Memorandum recently issued. It is a review of the local circumstances having important bearing on public health. It is intended to be a record of work done during the year, and an index of work still needing to be done. It deals in detail with the population ; water supplies ; drainage and sewerage : scavenging ; the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances ; Schools ; Food ; Housing, etc.; and it gives an account of the prevalence of infectious and endemic diseases, and the measures taken for their prevention. With regard to such points, it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Local Government Board and of the County Council, as well as of the District Council, and that a statement of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies.

The tables of the general and infant mortality ; of the prevalence of infectious diseases and of their fatality, are similar to those of previous years. I have also compiled a special table, giving the population of, and the number of births and of the deaths in, each parish.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The District is an irregular oblong whose longest diagonal from north-east to south-west is about 18 miles, and it is about 8 miles at its widest part. Its area is 65,469 acres, or 102.29 square miles, exclusive of area covered by water. From east to west it is bounded on the south by the County Borough of Cardiff, the Penarth Urban District, and then by the Bristol Channel except opposite the Barry Urban District. Along the western boundary are the Cowbridge Rural and Urban Districts, and the Llantrisant and Llantwit Vardre Rural; the last District extending along the north as far as the Taff river. Thence the Caerphilly Urban District extends along our northern boundary as far as the Rhymney river which constitutes our eastern limit, and divides the County of Glamorgan from that of Monmouth.

Hence from its proximity to several populous centres, in which there are always persons anxious to get out into the country to live, where they may be able to keep live stock, it is found that cottages are seldom empty for long, and that newly erected houses are soon occupied.

The District includes portions of three most important valleys and rivers in the county, viz.: the Rhymney, Taff, and Ely. It is of an undulating character with a natural declivity towards rivers; and hence it lends itself readily to effectual drainage. The ground rises on the north to 84 feet above ordnance datum at Whitchurch, to 175 feet at Llanishen and some 50 feet more at Lisvane, then finally and rapidly to nearly 900 feet on Cefn-On hill. To the west of the river Taff, the city of Llandaff stands at about 80 feet, Radyr Village at about 150 feet; thence the altitude increases on the north and west to 500 feet at Pentyrch Village, nearly 600 feet at Penygarn, and afterwards rapidly to over 1,000 feet on Garth Hill. The "Vale of Glamorgan" lies to the south and west. That part of it within your District is seen to dip into the Ely Valley and then rise abruptly to a height of nearly 400 feet at St. Nicholas and Bonvilston, beyond which it gradually slopes towards the Bristol Channel.

Geologically, the District is situated partly on the coal measures, but to a greater extent on rocks of various ages, including mountain limestone, dolomitic limestone, conglomerate, lower lias, etc. The portion overlying the coal measures is hilly, but from the southern edge of the coalfields to the sea it is comparatively flat.

The Llandaff and Dinas Powis Rural District is composed of thirty-four parishes, varying in population from about 20 souls in Llanvythin, to over ten thousand in both

Llandaff and Whitchurch. Its situation from a sanitary aspect is most important, inasmuch as it surrounds to landward the large Urban seaports of Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry; and it contributes largely to their food supply, as well as that of the teeming mining centres beyond the boundary on the north. The District is mainly agricultural and residential; but it also contains important industries, such as tinsplate works, collieries, quarries, brick, patent fuel, lime, and cement works; bacon and sausage factories, breweries, laundries, railway workshops, and several others.

A considerable number of coal miners and other workmen residing in your district go back and fore daily to different localities in the Taff and Rhymney Valleys, where the house accommodation is insufficient.

The Workhouse for the aged poor, and the Children's Homes are at Ely, Llandaff; the Cardiff and Barry Truant School is at Dinas Powis, St. Andrew's; and the Cardiff Mental Hospital for treatment of the Insane is at Whitchurch; and the Glan Elv Hospital for the reception and treatment of surgical and advanced cases of tuberculosis is near St. Fagans.

#### **POPULATION.**

The population of the District at the last census was 33,200 souls; that is, an increase of 10,153 inhabitants in the ten years. The estimated population in the middle of the year 1914, was 37,381. This figure is arrived at on the assumption that the increase has been going on at the same geometrical ratio in this as in the preceding decennium. This estimate is not far wide of the mark. The Buildings Committee passed 241 plans for new dwelling houses last year; which would mean, at least, a thousand new inhabitants; while the births in the district were 458 in excess of the deaths.

There is no means of estimating the amount of poor law relief which is distributed, as the Union is composed of Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry Urban Districts, as well as yours, and, I am informed, no separate accounts are kept.

#### **BIRTHS.**

**Eight hundred and forty-nine** births were registered during the year as belonging to the District—four having been born outside. The number is fifteen less than in the previous



year. The birth-rate is equal to 22.71 per thousand of the estimated population, as against an average of 24.22 for the immediately preceding five years. As regards sex, 431 were males and 418 females. 829 were born in wedlock, and 20 illegitimate. The latter amount to 2.35 per 1,000 births.

#### DEATHS.

**Three hundred and ninety-one** deaths were registered of persons belonging to the District. Of these 207 were males and 184 females. The total is 31 and 53 more than the two immediately preceding years, and is the highest figure recorded. The mortality is equal to 10.43 per thousand of the estimated, and 11.77 of the Census population. The death-rate was .45 more than 1913, and .11 below the average of the five previous years.

That of the whole of England and Wales last year was 13.9, and of all the rural districts 13.3 per thousand.

**Corrections.**—One hundred and fifteen deaths of non-residents (66 males and 49 females) occurred in the District. They were mostly at public institutions ; 82 were inmates of the City of Cardiff Mental Hospital ; 19 died at Glan Ely (Tuberculosis) Hospital ; and 7 at Ely Workhouse. These were transferred “outwards,” or credited by the Registrar-General to the localities in which they were originally domiciled. Four deaths of persons whose permanent abode was unknown previous to their removal to your District, were reckoned as belonging to it ; and thirty-nine deaths of “residents” (26 males and 13 females) occurred outside at Cardiff Infirmary and elsewhere. These were transferred “inwards,” and included in the mortality.

All deaths were certified either by the Coroners or by medical men who were in attendance during illness. 142 deaths (over 38 per cent.) happened in public institutions of some kind.

The natural increase of the population during the year by excess of births over deaths was 458, viz., 224 males and 234 females. The births of males were 13 in excess of the females, and the male deaths 24 more.



TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District During 1914 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS Registered in the District		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		NETT		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1909	31,292	804	25.69	397	12.68	92	10	68	84	315	10.06
1910	32,474	775	23.89	388	11.97	71	18	73	94	335	10.31
1911	33,505	810	24.14	421	12.56	85	42	81	100	389	11.61
1912	34,750	815	23.41	387	11.13	88	39	50	61	338	9.72
1913	36,042	864	23.96	453	12.53	120	27	69	79	360	9.98
1914	37,381	846	22.71	473	12.65	115	36	74	87	391	10.43

### INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under one year old was seventy-four. It is equal to 1.97 per 1,000 inhabitants ; and it amounts to 18.8 per cent. of the total deaths.

Other conditions being equal, the proportion of infants in any community will vary with the number of married women of child-bearing age in the locality. In agricultural districts, whence persons in early adult life frequently migrate to industrial centres where there is more lucrative work, there will be comparatively fewer young mothers, and therefore fewer children. Hence the infant mortality will form a smaller proportion of the general death-rate. For the purpose of comparing the infant mortality of one district with another, one must calculate it by the number of births in a given area—for the births will constitute, so to speak, the approximate infant population of that area. On this basis the infant death-rate amounted to 87 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with an average of 84 for the previous five years, and 105 for all England and Wales.

The infant mortality will usually form a fair criterion of the healthfulness or otherwise of a particular area, because the feeble constitution of the young child is more susceptible than that of an adult to any deleterious influences to which it may be exposed. Of course, there are other important circumstances which have a bearing on the question, such as poverty, housing, the employment of the mother before and after birth, and the intelligence practised in the care of the child.

Whooping cough which is especially fatal during the first year of existence, caused seven deaths ; 5 being males and 2 females.

# INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2
Whooping-Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	7
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions .. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3
Enteritis .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	5
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at birth .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Premature birth .. ..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	8	..	1	..	9	1	2	..	..	12
Other Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTALS .. ..	30	1	2	..	33	20	12	2	7	74

You have recently resolved to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907. If you are successful in securing the services of a capable and energetic nurse to visit and advise the mothers in the care of young children great saving of infant life is likely to accrue. Looking at the above table of "Infant Mortality," one can say that, at least, one half of them could have been saved with proper nursing and attendance. That is often difficult to get in the cottage home; but what is lacking is intelligence rather than accommodation. Given an ordinary healthy infant of almost any age, it should survive from attacks of bronchitis, pneumonia, measles, and even

whooping cough ; whilst diphtheria presents no terrors now if only recognised early enough. The same remarks apply with equal force to most other complaints. If the Act is properly worked the Nurse Inspectress should be appealed to and consulted when the infant is seriously indisposed. The Infant Welfare Movement, which was recently inaugurated by the Local Government Board, is pregnant with great possibilities in this respect. It aims at educating the mother, and caring for her before and after confinement, with the ultimate object of rearing a strong, healthy child. This will be required more than ever after this cruel and devastating war if the British Empire is to continue to diffuse its beneficent and humane influence on the world.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or "Non Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	ALL AGES	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and un er 65 years	65 and u. wards	
Measles ... ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough ..	11	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	6	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25	1	..	..	2	5	10	7	..	28
Tuberculosis Meningitis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	24	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	8	2
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	38	..	..	1	..	1	5	13	18	16
Bronchitis ..	31	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	16	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	3	7	1	..	1	1	3	4	6
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1
Diarrhoea and En- teritis	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	17
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..
Congenital Debil- ity and Mal- formation, in- cluding Pre- mature Birth	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violent Deaths, excluding suicide	23	1	1	..	2	..	9	5	5	5
Suicide ..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
Other defined Diseases	131	8	2	5	6	2	6	26	76	60
TOTALS ..	391	74	14	15	17	15	45	78	133	142

It will be observed that there were fourteen deaths (6 males and 8 females) between the ages of one and two years, of whom 8 were due to pulmonary inflammations, two to measles, and one to whooping-cough.

Between the ages of two and five years there were fifteen deaths (8 males and 7 females); scarlet fever caused one death; whooping-cough and diphtheria three each—all of which should have been prevented.

Between the ages of five and fifteen years seventeen deaths occurred (8 males and 9 females); scarlet fever being responsible for 2, diphtheria 2, tubercular diseases 4, and accidents 2.

During the age periods 15 to 25 years there were 15 deaths (8 males and 7 females); tubercular diseases caused 6 deaths, and cancer 1.

From 25 to 45 years the deaths of 45 residents (23 males and 22 females) were registered. Here tubercular disease caused 10 deaths, cancer 4, heart disease 5, acute inflammation of air passages 6, parturition 3, and accidents 9.

Between 45 and 65 years the number of deaths was 78, viz., 50 males and 28 females. The disparity of the sexes is notable. Again, tubercular diseases claim 8, cancer 11, organic heart disease 13, alcoholism 2, violent deaths and suicide 8.

During the age period 65 years and upwards 133 deaths occurred, viz., 63 males and 70 females. At this period the number of females living greatly exceeds the males, who have been killed off by exposure and other causes earlier in life. The main accessory of death now is physical enfeeblement, and consequent inability to resist ailments which had hitherto been "shuffled off with little toil." Cancer caused 8 deaths, heart failure 18, acute inflammation of the respiratory organs 22, and accidents 5.

Sixty-seven persons (26 males and 41 females) lived to between 70 and 80 years; thirty-one (16 males and 15 females) to between 80 and 90 years; while five (1 male and 4 females) exceeded 90 years, the eldest being 95 years old.

Although it is outside the province of this report to deal with the deaths of "non-residents" which occurred in public institutions in the District, it is remarkable what a large number of cases of insanity and other disabilities arose from preventable causes. Omitting tubercle, which has already been referred to, chronic heart and kidney diseases, and arterio-sclerosis might almost be included as of the same



genesis. The primary cause is over-eating, more especially over-indulgence in meat or animal food, and excessive use of alcohol. The immediate result is disorganisation of the digestive functions and clogging of the chief organs which have to do with due assimilation of nourishment and the elimination of harmful products. Then follow disease of the liver, kidneys, rheumatism, gout, etc. The later consequences may mean cancer, or, of a certainty, the by-products of persisting indiscretions are deposited in the walls of the arteries, which then lose their elasticity, and thereby the organs are more or less starved while the heart is over-worked. Before it gives way under the strain there is too high blood pressure, with ever present danger of rupture of the minute blood-vessels in the brain and other tissues owing to the popular but erroneous impression that the more one eats the stronger one gets, this precarious state of health is far more common than even doctors imagine. It would be more correct to describe it as a "state of disease." Its prevention, and even its cure—if not advanced too far—is appositely expressed in the words which Milton puts in the mouth of the Archangel Michael as a consolation to Adam. The advice was—

" Observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught,  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight."



The next Table is inserted for comparing the District with England and Wales during the year.

TABLE IV.

## PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1914.

	Annual Rate per 1,000 living			Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births
	Births	Deaths		
		Crude	Standard- ised*	
England and Wales ...	23.6	13.9	13.6	105
97 great towns, including London ... ..	24.9	14.6	14.9	113
145 smaller towns ...	23.6	12.8	12.9	104
England and Wales, less the 242 towns ...	21.9	13.3	12.2	93
London ... ..	24.6	14.4	14.4	103
<b>Llandaff &amp; Dinas Powis...</b>	<b>22.71</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>87</b>

\*The standardised death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

The factor for correcting the general into standard death-rate of the District is 1.0145, the figures being supplied by the Registrar-General.

**CANCER.**

Malignant growths caused twenty-four deaths, the same number of males and females. The total figure is exactly the same as the average of the previous five years, while the population is rapidly increasing. The cancer deaths in this District remains stationary, if it is not diminishing. Of course, the period is too short to draw any valid conclusion. It amounts to a rate of 642 per million inhabitants.

**TUBERCULAR DISEASES.**

There were twenty-five deaths from Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and five from other tubercular diseases. The sexes were equal. The death-rate from Phthisis is .66,

and from all tubercular diseases .81 per 1,000. The number of deaths from Tubercular diseases is 2.5 below the average of the ten previous years ; whereas the population has increased in that time by about 50 per cent., and a number of phthysical patients migrate into the District for the sake of more bracing and purer air.

Fifty-seven cases of Phthisis were notified, as against 95 in 1913 ; or, omitting non-residents in public institutions, 51 as against 65. There is undoubtedly a growing, intelligent interest taken, even by the poorer classes, as to the infectious character of the disease. The fatalistic idea of its being "hereditary" is giving way ; precautions are taken against its spreading, and anxiety is shown to have disinfection carried out after the removal or death of the patient.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The above term is intended to refer to the commoner "fevers" or diseases which tend to become widespread or epidemic. The cause in each case is a living germ or ferment (hence Zymotic); they are also called "specific fevers," as each produces its own kind only. They may be "contagious" or spread by contact with a person already suffering from the disease. The infection may be conveyed indirectly in various ways : by milk or water, by clothing, letters, or other articles, by a "carrier" or person going between, such as a nurse or visitor (the germs of diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis have often been found in the throat of such persons), by flies (typhoid), by mosquitoes (malaria and yellow fever). Hence, in investigating the cause and in endeavouring to prevent the spread of fevers, it is essential to bear these facts in mind. These diseases are disseminated through human ignorance or carelessness.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars  
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The principal epidemic diseases caused thirty-two deaths during the year, viz. : Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Whooping-cough 11, Diphtheria 6, and Diarrhœa 8. They amount to a rate equal to .88 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The next table gives the number of deaths from the chief Zymotic and Septic Diseases since 1887.

TABLE V.  
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC AND SEPTIC DISEASES.

...	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Small-pox	2	2	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	...	...	...	1	9	10	6	...	1	2	5	3	8	1	...	...	5	3	6	5	2	6	5	...	4	1	5	3	4
Scarlet Fever	...	2	11	3	2	5	2	14	4	19	1	...	...	...	2	8	8	6	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
Whooping Cough	2	2	1	3	2	5	2	3	2	5	7	2	...	...	1	7	9	11	9	5	6	19	4	3	8	6	2	11	6
Diphtheria and	1	1	6	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	4	...	...	...	5	11	6	6	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	5	9	6	
Membranous Croup	1	1	...	...	2	4	3	2	2	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	4	2	7	2	5	3	3	6	4	5	...	3	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	
Continued Fever	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	2	13	10	10	4	12	3	...	...	...	7	3	...	1	3	2	12	5	3	7	6	1	5	2	2	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea	25	5	13	4	10	12	20	1	2	18	20	17	28	7	4	5	3	6	7	18	6	12	2	3	44	9	22	8	
Puerperal Fever	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Erysipelas	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Totals	39	20	48	18	46	50	51	32	34	59	44	23	43	44	20	37	32	39	32	44	34	47	21	24	60	38	41	35	

Since 1887, the population of the District has increased by over 100 per cent. When the Local Government Act, 1894, came into operation in 1895, the parishes of Rumney and St. Mellons (in the County of Monmouth) having a population of 1,190, were transferred to the St. Mellons Rural District Council, and the parishes of Llanvedw and Rhydygwern (in the County of Glamorgan) with a population of 559, became part of your District.

The next Table shows the number of Infectious Diseases since "The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," was adopted, and became operative. Whooping-Cough was notifiable in the District from 1st April, 1890, to 1st April, 1912; and so was Diarrhoea for 34 days in 1894 (when Cholera outbreak was feared), and 16 cases were reported. Seven cases of Small-pox were notified in 1887; and 7 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 7 of Typhoid Fever were notified in the first quarter of 1890, before the Act came into force.

TABLE VI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Small-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	38	318	257	161	44	88	98	45	28	43	86	116	238	174	60	48	95	46	90	151	140	73	76	191	123
Enteric Fever	..	31	18	28	28	19	15	7	17	10	6	9	16	5	5	8	11	13	6	6	4	10	13	4	6
Continued Fever	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	2	3	4	1	..
Whooping Cough	..	15	88	50	203	89	274	49	8	201	112	31	65	212	169	220	62	186	432	115	134	281	233	..	..
Phthisis *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	9	5	10	43	109*	56
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	82	374	385	292	313	222	420	136	181	313	324	207	411	485	353	349	261	314	628	348	3.7	435	452	413	329

\*including other Tubercular Diseases.

**SMALL-POX.**

You have no Small-pox Hospital, but the Barry Urban Council are under obligation to the Glamorgan County Council to receive small-pox cases from your District, which occur within a radius of ten miles of their hospital, if requested to do so by the written order of the County Medical Officer. Dr. Morgan would, I am informed, be prepared to issue such an order in case of need. The area practically covers most of your District.

**CHICKEN-POX.**

Ninety-seven children were reported by the Elementary School Teachers as having been absent on account of this complaint. They remain at home until the scales have dropped off.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**

**Notified 6. Mortality nil.**

Three were in Llandaff parish, one in Llanishen, and two in Penmark. Of the above, two only were apparently genuine cases of enteric fever; one of whom contracted the disease in Spain, and the other lived beyond your district. One patient taken into your Hospital had typical croupous pneumonia, another had "typhoid" symptoms following appendicitis, and another was ill one week only and certified pneumonia. It is a well recognised fact in medicine that a type of "low fever" often supervenes on an attack of acute inflammatory disease, but it has nothing to do with enteric fever, and should not be notified as such.

**MEASLES.**

**Fatal 4. Death-rate .10 per 1,000.**

The respective ages were 5, 11, 21 and 22 months, one being male and three females. There was an epidemic of the disease in the Spring and early Summer; 249 cases were reported as having occurred among school children.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

**Notified 133. Fatal 3.**

Death-rate .08 per 1,000, and case mortality 2.25 per 1,000 notified. The notification or sickness rate was 3.55 per 1,000 inhabitants, and over 72 per cent. were removed to your Hospital. There were cases in 18 parishes (see Table



VII.). The number notified in each month was: January 24, February, 17; March, 15; April, 6; May, 13; June, 5; July, 5; August, 4; September, 10; October, 12; November, 8; and December, 14.

#### **WHOOPING-COUGH.**

**Fatal 11. Death-rate .29 per 1,000.**

The disease was epidemic in the first half of the year; 188 cases were school children. Seven deaths occurred among infants, 3 others were two years and under, and one child three years old. Seven were males and four females.

#### **DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANEOUS GROUP.**

**Notified 109. Fatal 6.**

Death-rate .16 per 1,000, case mortality 5.5 per cent. of the notifications. The sickness rate was 2.91 per 1,000. Seventy-one, or nearly 70 per cent. of the cases notified, received treatment at your Hospital. Although the case mortality (5.5%) or death-rate among those notified to be suffering from the disease, was the lowest in the records of the District, it is still too high, now that we possess in the anti-diphtheric serum a perfect specific for the disease. The delay in using it was mostly due to an oversight on the part of the parents, who did not suspect the true character of the complaint when it began in the nose or windpipe. The Council again sent a circular letter to all the Doctors who practise in the District pointing out the urgency of injecting the serum as early as possible, and that a supply could be had gratuitously for necessitous cases. Several have since been so supplied by my written order. Swabs were taken of four suspicious cases with ichorous discharges from the nose, and the diphtheria bacillus was found on culture. These were isolated and prevented from being a source of infection to others. Such cases are probably the main cause of outbreaks. The number of cases notified each month was:—January, 13; February, 15; March, 10; April, 7; May, 10; June, 10; July, 6; August, 3; September, 5; October, 6; November, 10; and December, 14.

#### **ERYSIPELAS.**

**Notified 22. Fatal 1.**

The case mortality was 4.5 per cent. The total number notified has only once been exceeded, viz., in 1909. The only fatal case was that of an infant.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**

There was no case notified, and no death from puerperal fever. The District is maintaining its good name in this respect. There were five deaths from accidents following parturition.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

This means "a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant commencing within twenty-one days from the date of its birth." Notification of the above became operative on April 1st, 1914. Three notifications were received, but only one answered the above description.

**DIARRHŒA.**

**Fatal 8 (all infants). Death-rate .21 per 1,000.**

Taking into consideration the hot weather last summer the number of deaths from diarrhœa is very low. In fact, there were only four during the summer months. The Council had leaflets distributed, chiefly through the agency of the elementary schools, giving instructions about the habits of the house-fly and the danger of it spreading disease. Some teachers gave an object lesson on the subject of flies and disease. It appears probable that this educational work may have been the means of reducing the infant mortality.

**OTHER CONTAGIOUS COMPLAINTS.**

Among school children the following cases were reported:—Mumps 33, Ringworm 43, Eczema 38, Impetigo 22, and Scabies 13. These come under the cognisance of the School Medical Officers. I am not aware that any active treatment is carried out.



TABLE VII. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH PARISH																								
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							Careau	Leckwith	Llancafarn	Llandaff	Llanedarnne	Llanillterze	Llantrithyd	Llanishen	Llanvedw	Penmark	Penttyrch	Porthkerry	Radyr	Rhydygwyn	Rudry	St. Andrews	St. Fagans	St. Georges	Sully	Van	Welsh St. Donatts	Wenvoe	Whitchurch	Whitchurch Non-Residents	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
		Under 1	1 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 & upw'rds																									
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	109	3	27	51	11	13	4	—	2	—	—	43	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	4	—	6	2	—	1	—	6	—	—	39	—	71
Erysipelas ...	22	1	3	—	1	8	5	4	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	133	—	26	87	15	5	—	—	2	1	—	48	—	—	1	2	1	1	14	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	5	1	—	47	—	96
Enteric Fever ...	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	51	—	1	5	10	28	6	1	—	—	—	15	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	18	6	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	329	8	58	145	40	56	17	5	4	1	1	118	2	1	1	5	3	5	19	2	12	2	12	8	2	1	3	11	1	1	105	9	169



The next Table gives the number of patients admitted to, discharged from, or died, at Ely (Isolation) Hospital during the year 1914.

TABLE VIII.

	ADMISSIONS			Dis- charged	Died
	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	En- teric		
January ...	20	7		23	1
February ...	12	15		15	2
March ...	9	8		36	1
April ...	5	3		15	
May ...	10	2	1	10	
June ...	3	9		13	
July ...	2	4	1	12	
August ...	3	3		8	
September ...	7	2		5	1
October ...	9	4		3	
November ...	7	9		17	1
December ...	9	5		16	1
	96	71	2	173	7

The accommodation is for 34 adult patients, or double the number of children under 10 years. It has never been taxed. The small "Observation" block has seldom been used. There are separate laundry, disinfecting, and discharge stations. There were 24 patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year and 13 at its close.

Of the 71 cases of Diphtheria admitted 10 were doubtful and gave negative swab culture. One other case was scarlet fever. Six young children had severe Croup or laryngeal diphtheria, of whom two died within one hour and another within five hours of admission. The others recovered, one requiring tracheotomy.

I desire to record the intelligent and devoted services rendered by Miss Evans, the Matron, and the Staff at the Hospital. The gardener and lodge-keeper, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been diligent and obliging in their work.

The Council has agreed to receive military patients who may suffer from diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, or "spotted fever" in the district at the low rate of 3/- per day if there is accommodation for them.

### HOUSING.

Certificates of the provision of an available supply of wholesome water were granted before the occupation of 181 new houses. The numbers for the eight immediately preceding years were 293, 297, 281, 246, 172, 169, 267, and 132 respectively. The water is derived in nearly all cases from the several public mains, and was therefore pure and safe for drinking. The new houses were mostly in the populous parishes, viz., Llandaff 63, Whitchurch 65, and Llanishen 20.

## HOUSING TABLE IX.

Gives the number of Building Plans approved by the Council during the year 1914.

1914.	Houses.	Shops.	Work-shops.	Other Build-ings.
January ...	8	—	—	6
February ...	8	—	—	4
March ...	24	—	—	1
April ...	14	—	1	2
May ...	26	—	—	4
June ...	18	1	—	3
July ...	52	1	—	7
August ...	36	—	—	3
September ...	11	—	—	2
October ...	12	—	—	4
November ...	15	—	—	2
December ...	17	—	—	2
	241	2	1	40

The last Table shows that plans for 241 new houses were passed by the Buildings Committee, of which Major-General H. H. Lee, R.E., J.P., D.L., is Chairman. An experienced Inspector supervises their construction and is responsible to the Surveyor. The drains are tested by smoke, the mains first, and afterwards the whole, after the fittings are fixed. For every one large or villa residence there were eight good class workmen or artisan cottages, with rents varying from

6/- to 10/- a week. The supply of houses appears to meet the demand. A petition was presented to the Council to provide cottages at Rhoose, a village partly in Porthkerry and partly in Penmark parish. It is situated on the Vale of Glamorgan Railway about two miles from Barry, the station being in the centre of the village. Your Inspector, Mr. Morgan, took a census of the place recently for me. There are 50 cottages, one being vacant, the occupiers of the others, with three exceptions, are employed locally. Two new houses were finished and occupied last year. It cannot be stated that the demand is urgent; although if more houses were built they would soon doubtless be occupied, in that the place is so near Barry and overlooks the Bristol Channel.

The "Byelaws Revision Committee," under the Chairmanship of Mr. Claude D. Thompson, J.P., has suggested certain amendments to the existing Building Byelaws, with a view of enabling cheaper cottages to be built in the purely rural parishes. The assent of the Local Government Board to them has not yet been obtained. The stringency of the present regulations might very well be modified, without detriment, to meet such conditions.

**Housing Regulations, 1910.**—This work has been going on apace, and has hitherto been confined to the older cottages. The details required under these regulations are, in my opinion, too elaborate to meet the necessities of every case. Where the Inspector sees at a glance that the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, i.e., there is sufficient air space for the occupiers, no dampness, the drains working well, and the water supply pure and sufficient, it were better he moved on to the next cottage, and not waste valuable time in taking measurements of each room, window, etc. I have advised the Inspectors to do this work in their spare time, and not to relax the general survey of the District. Mr. Jones has finished at Tongwynlais, and is now engaged in Birchgrove, part of Whitchurch parish. Mr. Lewis is now employed in Upper Pentyrch, having finished at Gwaelodygarth.

The chief nuisances found were leaking roofs, broken floors, sealed windows, defective rainwater spouting, and choked drains. These were usually remedied after service of notice, but were kept in view until abated.

The following Table shows the number of cottages inspected in detail under the "Housing and Town Planning Act," but it does not include the result of the routine work.

## HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING ACT, &amp;c., 1909.

	District.			Total.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
Number of houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 ... ..	188	115	39	342
Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	1	2	—	3
Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	1	2	—	3
Number of closing orders made ... ..	1	2	—	3
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing order...	52	34	11	97
Number of dwelling-houses which after making of closing order were put in a fit state for human habitation ... ..			—	—

**INSPECTIONS.**

A summary of the amount of work done by each Inspector appears towards the end of this report. The following were the most important improvements effected:—

**District No. 1. Rhydygwern Parish.**—New drain and inspection chambers laid to 13 houses in New Row.



TABLE X.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF EACH PARISH, TOGETHER  
WITH BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN 1914.

PARISH	Popula- tion	Births	DEATHS								
			Total	Infants	Infectious	Tuber- cular	Air passages	Heart	Cancer	Injury	All other complaints
Bonvilston ..	175	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cærau ..	255	9	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lavernock ..	126	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leckwith ..	112	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lisvane ..	350	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Llancarfan ..	470	10	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Llandaff ..	10740	246	99	20	8	8	13	8	9	7	46
Llanedarne ..	395	6	10	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	5
Llanillterne ..	169	7	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Llanishen ..	1975	43	15	6	..	2	2	..	..	2	9
Llantrithyd ..	138	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Llanvedw ..	244	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Llanvythin ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michaelston-le- Pit	110	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michaelston- super-Ely ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pendoylan ..	372	8	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
Penmark ..	575	13	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pentyrch ..	2470	64	38	8	3	4	7	5	1	2	16
Peterston-super- Ely ..	460	6	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Porthkerry ..	216	8	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
Radyr ..	1314	31	16	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	11
Rhydygwern ..	245	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rudry ..	619	13	10	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	3
St. Andrews ..	2256	40	22	3	..	2	..	2	2	2	14
St. Brides-super- Ely ..	90	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
St. Fagans ..	549	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
St. Georges ..	287	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
St. Lythans ..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Nicholas ..	370	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Sully ..	354	10	6	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
Van ..	375	19	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Welsh St. Donatts ..	200	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wenvoe ..	505	9	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2
Whitchurch ..	10700	257	109	24	7	11	20	9	5	4	53
TOTALS ..	37381	849*	391	74	24	32	59	36	24	27	189

\*Four babies belonging to the District were born "outside,"  
and the parishes they belonged to were not specified.

**Van Parish.**—(1) Van Terrace, 20 houses ; backs plastered, new floors, new gutterings and down-pipes fixed. (2) Wernddu Row, 8 houses ; new drains and inspection chambers laid ; walls painted, backvards renewed, windows and earthclosets repaired.

**Rudry.**—New cesspools provided to “Griffin Inn.” The Tredegar Estate propose to convert the existing privies into w.c.’s and relay the drains, but the work is in abeyance for the present owing to many of the workmen being on active service.

**Whitchurch Parish.**—College Road, 8 houses. The backs of the houses were plastered in cement, and new down-pipes fixed to prevent dampness.

**District No. 2. Llandaff Parish.**—The Canonry drains found defective when tested ; relaid. New drains and w.c.’s provided to 48 and 50, Bridge Street, 44, St. Fagans Road, and 11, Davies Place, Ely. New floors and down pipes provided to several houses in Robert Street. The two old cottages condemned on Ely Road have been vacated and demolished.

**Pentyrch Parish.**—Pentre-hir, 4 houses, new drains leading to proper cesspool. Also new drains provided to 4 houses, Sunny Bank, and 8 houses in Caemawr Row. New gutterings and down-pipes to Club Row, thus preventing dampness.

**Radyr Parish.**—New drains provided to Bryn Teg, The Lodge, and Rose Cottage, Morganstown.

**Caerau Parish.**—New drainage laid to Church Cottages, and repairs effected to house and drains, composing Cyntwell Terrace, Wenvoe Road, and Swelldon Fach.

**St. Fagan’s Parish.**—All houses are well looked after and maintained in a high sanitary condition by the Plymouth Estate.

### SCAVENGING.

Mr. Jones, writing of District No. 1, records his appreciation of the way this work has been carried out in the Gabalva and Whitchurch East district. There has been a great increase during the year in the amount of work to be done, consequent upon the decision of the Council to have refuse removed from Gabalva thrice instead of twice weekly, and the rapid development of this part of Llandaff parish. The tipping arrangements were fairly satisfactory; everything possible was done to mask the smells and otherwise to prevent the tip from becoming a nuisance.

**District No. 2.**—Mr. Lewis reports that this important work is being regularly done in Llandaff parish by day and night. Where cesspools exist they are cleansed as required. In Pentyrch parish that at Gwaelodygarth and the Upper Villages has been well done; and a contract is about to be entered into to scavenge Creigiau twice a week. The work has been satisfactorily done thrice weekly in Radyr parish; and at St. Fagans twice a week by the Estate workmen. The refuse of Glan Ely (Tuberculosis) Hospital is removed periodically at the cost of the Council.

**District No. 3.**—Mr. Morgan states that the work in St. Andrew's parish was well done last year, being carried out thrice a week at Dinas Powis and twice elsewhere. The tipping ground at Gilbert Gardens caused no nuisance. The Porthkerry part of Rhoose village is done once a week. The contractor, after a reprimand, gave no further trouble. Scavenging of Aberthaw village should be undertaken, and of Rhoose, unless a scheme of drainage is carried out at an early date.

### WATER SUPPLY.

This is now fairly satisfactory throughout the District. The great majority of new houses are supplied from the public mains. The new Pentyrch water has been abundant and pure. Extensions of the water mains in this parish were effected in the spring of the year to Craigyparc and Level Houses. The Rhymney and Aber Gas and Water Company's mains have been extended to Porsett Row, Van. A suggestion made in my last Annual Report has been acted upon. The above Company has been approached and is prepared to extend its mains to Gwaunybara, Rudry, and to supply the locality at the rate of ninepence per 1,000 gallons. It is proposed to lay a three-inch cast iron pipe by way of Garth Place to Waterloo Terrace, a distance of about a mile. It

would be well to ascertain in the first place whether the "Waterloo Tinplate Works" requires a supply, in case a larger pipe is needed.

The excessively hard water from the Barry mains, which is supplied to the greater part of St. Andrew's parish, is a source of great discontent, and not without reason. The soft Cardiff water is served to Eastbrook and Millbrook Road. When St. Andrew's parish years ago sold its birthright to Barry it seemed to me then to be making a mistake, and now when they realise it, Barry wants its "pound of flesh."

None of your water supplies has a plumbo-solvent action.

### SEWERAGE.

The contract for the construction of sewers for the Cefn-coed district of Llanedarne and Llanishen parishes has been let for £1,722 2s. 11d. The work is well in hand, although the Contractor has had difficulty owing to shortage of workmen.

No definite decision has been arrived at with respect to a sewerage scheme for Creigiau (Pentyrch).

A system of drainage for Rhoose village is urgently required, unless the Council undertakes the emptying of the cesspools. The question of cost is the main hindrance.

### STREET WORKS.

The contracts for Private Street Improvement Works referred to in my last report have been completed; and that for Heathfield Road and Lanes has been let. The specifications for metalling several other streets are ready; but the Government will not give its assent to the necessary moneys being borrowed for the present.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Registered in District No. 1	...	...	80
" " " " 2	...	...	100
" " " " 3	...	...	60
Total			<hr/> 240 <hr/>

There is a decrease of two in No. 2, and an increase of three in No. 3 district. These have been regularly inspected;

the chief defect found was neglect of lime-washing. New drains were provided at Mill Farm, Llanishen. New sheds have been erected at Great House, Caerau, and the lighting, ventilation, and drainage of the old sheds greatly improved. New concrete floors have been laid at "Old Post," Bonvilston, and at Eastbrook.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Licensed in District No. 1	...	...	5
" " " " 2	...	...	6
" " " " 3	...	...	4
Total			<hr/> 15 <hr/>

These have been regularly inspected and maintained in a sanitary state. Careful supervision is kept on meat exposed for sale or in preparation for sale, but only minor defects, such as liver fluke, or a case of cysticercus, have been found. The butchers are keen on preserving their good reputation, and will often seek the Inspector's opinion in case of doubt. The one doubtful individual has ceased slaughtering in the District, knowing he was being carefully watched.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 50 of the former, and 162 of the latter. No workplaces. No nuisances in factories were reported by H.M. Inspector. New and sufficient sanitary conveniences have been provided for Aberthaw Cement Works.

Mr. Jones reports 16 nuisances in workshops, mostly minor defects, such as want of lime-washing or choked drain. Mr. Lewis states that "several improvements in the sanitary accommodation of workshops have been made. All are now satisfactory." Mr. Morgan made 13 inspections; had 11 workshops lime-washed, and a new window fixed in saddler's shop, St. Nicholas.

There are two out-workers in the District.

#### SOLDIERS' BILLETS.

Your Inspectors and I have inspected the places where soldiers are located; our visits were always welcomed and encouraged by the Officers. Some additional latrines were erected at Lavernock Fort. Those guarding the railway



bridges near St. Fagans are well housed in Lord Plymouth's cricket pavilion, where there is good water and every convenience. Your Council have placed your excellent Isolation Hospital at the disposal of the Military Authorities for any cases occurring in your District. Should the emergency arise temporary buildings or tents could be erected in your spacious grounds.

### URBAN POWERS.

A list of those in force in this District appeared in my last Report, so that it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

### LIST OF NUISANCES ABATED, &c., AND OTHER WORKS.

#### District No. 1.

Inspector—MR. EVAN JONES, Cert. San. Inst.

Number of Notices served, Preliminary	137,	
	Statutory	70
New houses inspected and certificates sent out	...	122
Samples of Water taken for analysis—Berllan Gollen		
Well, Rudry, 2 ; Llanishen House, Llanishen	2	4
Accumulations and Deposits	...	24
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	22
Choked and defective drains, W.C.'s, and Gulleys	...	89
New drainage provided	...	23
House to house Inspection, P.H.A., 1875...	...	200
Notices served to provide Water Supply	...	10
Notices served to abate nuisance from overcrowding	...	2
Cesspools cleansed and repaired	...	35
Houses visited and disinfected after Infectious Disease		
(bedding, etc., removed from 6 houses)	...	118
Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses cleansed and lime-		
washed	...	24
Cowsheds and Dairies cleansed and lime-washed,		
new drainage provided at Mill Farm, Llanishen		42
Earth Closets provided "Ynystawel" Rudry	1,	
"Woodland Cottage" Rhydygwern	1,	2
Number of Visits with regard to Nuisances and		
General Survey of District	...	1,400
		<hr/>
		2,324
		<hr/>

**District No. 2.**

MR. WILLIAM LEWIS, Cert. San. Inst.

House to house Inspections ... ..	540
Nuisances found and abated ... ..	171
Choked and defective drains ... ..	63
Choked and defective closets ... ..	46
Damp walls and defective roofs ... ..	57
Defective floors ... ..	18
Defective paving to yards ... ..	23
Without water supply ... ..	12
Houses disinfected ... ..	57
Bedding, clothing, &c. (steam) disinfected ... ..	34
Schools disinfected ... ..	3
Drains tested ... ..	45
Workshops and factories inspections ... ..	69
Slaughter-house inspections ... ..	76
Cowshed and dairies inspections ... ..	191
Dirty sheds and yards improved and lime-washed ... ..	28
Manure heaps and other accumulations removed ... ..	22
Cesspools emptied and cleansed ... ..	26
Explosive store inspections ... ..	12
Nuisance and other notices served ... ..	156
	<hr/>
	1,649
	<hr/>

**District No. 3.**

Inspector—WILLIAM MORGAN, Cert. San. Inst.

Cesspools cleansed 35, new cesspools built 4, repaired 6	45
Closets: Earth closets cleansed 61, earth closets repaired 14, earth closets erected 4, earth closets converted into water closets 3, water closets repaired 11, water closets cleansed 19	112
Drains: New drains made 10, repaired 52, cleansed 42	84
Fever Cases: Houses disinfected 16, clothing sent to Hospital to be disinfected (two lots), houses re-visited 18	36
Houses repaired: Walls cemented, new windows fixed, roofs repaired, new floors laid, shutters fixed, new zinc roof, pantile roofs of two cottages at St. Nicholas taken off and re-roofed with slates, paved yards, and new outhouse built	51
Houses closed by owner, St. Nicholas 2, Llanbethery 1	3



Notice boards fixed: Near the Mill, Dinas Powis, 1, and one near the Station, Dinas Powis, 1 ...	2
Piggeries, &c.: Piggeries, stables, and fowl pens cleansed, manure pit made, new pigs' cot built at St. Nicholas, and new floor laid to stable at Red Lion Inn, Bonvilston ...	36
Refuse, &c., manure, ashes, and other filth cleared away, and brook at Dinas Powis cleansed ...	48
Slaughter-houses inspected (lime-washed) ...	15
Number registered 4	
Schools inspected 7 (closets cleansed 2) ...	2
Water Supply: Wells repaired, Llancarfan 2, Michael- ston-le-pit 1, Rhoose 1, St. Nicholas 4, ser- vice pipes repaired to two cottages at East- brook 2 ... ..	10
Certificates granted for new houses: Michael- ston-le-pit 1, water from mains, Rhoose 3, St. Andrews 3, Aberthaw 5, water from rain water storage tanks and supplemented by water from the village well, Tredogan, Pen- mark 1, water from the well near the house...	13
Samples of water taken for analysis, bac- teriological, Michaelston-le-pit 1, chemical Michaelston-le-pit 1 ... ..	2
Preliminary notices served ... ..	44
Legal notices served ... ..	88
Number of Inspections ... ..	1,387
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	1,978
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# **RAINFALL DURING YEAR 1914.**

I beg again to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. C. H. Priestley, M.Inst.C.E., Cardiff Waterworks' Engineer, for the following records of the rainfall during 1914 at several stations in your district.

MONTH	LOCAL SECTION			
	Llanishen Reservoir	Llsvane Reservoir	"Heath" Filters	Ely Pumping Station
	Elevation 155 feet	Elevation 150 feet	Elevation 132 feet	Elevation 53 feet
January ... ..	2.16	2.13	2.34	2.11
February ... ..	3.83	3.47	3.67	3.81
March ... ..	5.60	5.28	6.49	7.06
April ... ..	2.78	2.63	2.90	2.89
May ... ..	2.14	2.17	2.22	2.32
June ... ..	2.86	2.95	2.95	2.49
July ... ..	6.20	5.91	6.04	6.50
August ... ..	3.25	2.84	3.26	3.83
September ... ..	2.70	2.36	2.73	3.09
October ... ..	2.38	2.40	2.48	2.50
November ... ..	4.85	4.60	5.18	5.32
December ... ..	7.49	6.94	7.94	8.19
TOTALS ... ..	46.24	43.68	48.20	50.11
Averages ... ..	38.97	39.22	40.18	42.79
No. of years ...	27 years	51 years	28 years	51 years

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. PRICHARD, M.D., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.







